

Unfortunately in changing this, the original citation seems not to have been consulted, and so two other errors have arisen, together with a typographical error due to one of these.

The first error is that Mr. Smith¹ has been made to appear to have recorded a Black Vulture rather than a Turkey Buzzard. Second, an error of one year has been made in the date,² through citing a secondary record. Third, the typographical error makes the record stand 1892,³ nine years later than the actual date.

There are also four instances of the occurrence of this bird recorded where they were seen and not taken, or taken and not preserved, but identified by description. These are, one seen at Whitney's Hill, Bangor, by the late Manly Hardy,⁴ two caught in bear traps, and described to Mr. Hardy⁵ and one seen at Scarborough by Ruthven Deane.⁶ Thus the Maine records of the Turkey Buzzard should stand:

One taken near Calais prior to 1863 (Boardman, Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., IX, 122).

One taken at Standish, November, 1874 (Brown, Rod and Gun, December 15, 1874).

One taken at Buxton, December, 1876 (Brown, Proc. Portland Soc. N. H., II, 23).

One taken at Denmark, March 15, 1883 (Gushee, F. & S., XX, 245; Smith, F. & S., XX, 285, and Mead, Maine Spts., V, July, 1898, 13).

One seen at Whitney's Hill, near Bangor, prior to April, 1897 (Knight, Bull. 3, Univ. of Me., p. 57).

Two caught in bear traps, prior to 1905 (Deane, Auk, XXII, 79).

One seen at Scarborough, Maine, August 5, 1904 (Deane, Auk, XXII, 78).

One taken at Cape Elizabeth, August 27, 1910 (recorded here).—
ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Portland, Me.*

The Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*) Wintering on the Coast of South Carolina.—On November 29, 1910, I saw an adult of this hawk flying rapidly over Oakland Plantation, Christ Church Parish, and on January 14, 1911, I observed a fine adult specimen in my yard, which was on the top of a Pride of India tree, but failed to secure it. Again on January 16, 1911, the same bird was observed by the writer, but although I followed it for nearly half a mile I was unable to get a shot at it, as it was very restless.

The coloration appeared to be very dark — in fact almost black — suggesting the probability of its being a representative of *Falco columbarius suckleyi*.

¹ Auk, XXII, 79, and Birds of Maine, 213.

² Auk, XXII, 79.

³ Birds of Maine, 213.

⁴ Bull. 3, Univ. Me., 57.

⁵ Auk, XXII, 79.

⁶ Auk, XXII, 78; Journ. Me. Orn. Soc., VII, 19, 20.

During the past thirty years that I have spent in observing birds, this is the first instance that I have ever detected this hawk in the winter.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Recent Winter Occurrences of Two Hawks in Maine.—Evidence accumulates to the effect that the Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*) is to be found in Maine in winter more often than has generally been supposed.¹ I saw it twice during the season of 1910–1911 at Portland. On January 24, 1911, at 11 A. M., one flew across Temple Street, in the heart of the business section of the city, distant about a hundred yards from the window at which I was standing, rose gradually and disappeared towards the west. On February 7, at 3.30 P. M., during a snowstorm, one flew down Middle Street, passing the same window within about thirty feet and clearly indicating the plumage of immaturity.

The chances are that the Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*) is also a more frequent visitor in Maine in winter than it has been thought, for there has not been a great deal of systematic observation here at that season. I believe that only three trustworthy records of its appearance have yet been made,² though it is stated in the Journal of the Maine Ornithological Society, Vol. XI, pages 15 and 16, by Miss Nellie F. Dunton, that she saw a Hawk, "probably a Sharp-shinned," in winter at Winnegance. I happened upon a fourth instance, February 11, 1911, when I saw one of these Hawks near the western end of Danforth Street, Portland, about 2 P. M. It perched for a few moments in a tree overlooking the harbor, then flew away in the direction of Cape Elizabeth.—NATHAN CLIFFORD BROWN, *Portland, Maine.*

The Saw-whet Owl in Georgia.—On January 1, 1911, I procured a fine specimen of the Saw-whet Owl. It was a female in what seems to me to be an extremely gray phase of plumage. The reddish tinge on the back and wings is so very slight as almost to require a stretch of the imagination to see any red or brown there. The streaks on the breast are, however, fairly ochraceous. It was an old bird, measuring $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The ovaries were numerous and some of them swollen to the size of No. 6 or No. 8 shot. No traces of undigested food could be found.

The locality was a small island known as Buck Hummock, just south of Tybee. The bird sat quite still in a clump of bushes and showed no uneasiness at our presence. In fact my companion had ascended and descended a large pine tree after eagle's eggs, passing within six feet of the little owl, and we did not discover it until we were seated on the ground lurching. The specimen has been mounted for Mr. W. J. DeRenne of this city, owner of the Wormsloe collection.

¹ Norton, Auk, XXVII, p. 207; Brown, l. c.

² Smith, Forest and Stream, XX, pp. 24–25; Brownson, Journ. Me. Orn. Soc., VII, p. 21; Norton, *ibid.*, IX, p. 9.